App. F. IX-4

Previous References. (1941-42 War)

W File No. 120-41
Serial Nos. 1 to 23

Later References.
W 8-43-1 to 16.

P-96

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. Twenty-Three only

Part B for July. 1943

SUBJECT

Progress Reports on Civic Guards.

V. Krishnan.
4.7.44.

2035/W Civic Guards - Progress Report (1)

General and Revenue Secretariat | W File No. ~~[illegible]~~ 120. of 194~~[illegible]~~-42 [App. F. III—2

Serial No. 1

MAY 18 1942 11867

From The I G P Bgl.
C. S. 7/41-42 d 15th My. 42
forwarding for information a progress report on Civic Guards for the month of April 42.

1) Subd for perusal. Kind refer to circular to the March report.

2) Sir 16/5

Law Secy

3) It is desirable now to check over the arms licenses, etc., among the Civic Guards of Bangalore & Mysore Cities & train them as armed guards for Civic protection only.

CS/5

4) Subd with a letter to the I G P.

Sir 21/5

Law Secy

5) Please issue necessary

21/5

6) Subd with a letter to the I G P for signature & issue.

7) Sir 22/5

Issued No 3117/W dy 22.5.42 to the I. G. P.

16 MAY 1942 GOVT. OF MYSORE

CHIEF SECRETARY 20 MAY 1942 GOVT OF MYSORE

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

REPLY

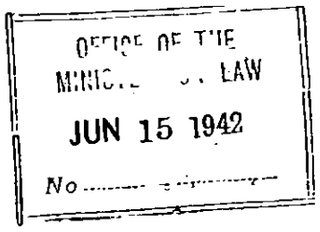
(To be written on this margin.)

OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER FOR LAW

2405/W

NOTE

Dated 14th June *1942.*



CHIEF SECRETARY.-

46) In connection with the general discussion on the Budget there was a representation that the Civic Guards movement ~~may~~ might be extended still further and strengthened throughout the State. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police and the D.Cs. of Districts may be drawn to the desirability of this ~~subject~~ move. They may be told that Government consider it desirable that the Civic Guards organisation should be augmented, strengthened and improved to the fullest extent possible and requested to send suggestions, if any, for the modifications in the rules to secure this object in consultation with local leaders.

41) Any expenditure necessary in this connection will not be stinted by the Government. Additions to the Force and improvements in the organisation need not be deferred until formal orders have been received, but action should be pursued under existing conditions even while orders are awaited on the new suggestions.

40) Similarly, the Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Commissioners of Districts may be requested to organise Vigilance Associations in all villages throughout the State for the organisation of civil population for local security and for the protection of women and children and the prompt apprehension of strangers and unsocial elements in the locality.

14-6-42

2405/W

Civic Guards

(3)

General and Revenue Secretariat

W File No. 120 of 1941-2

[App. F. III-2

Serial No.

OFFICE MINISTER FOR LAW
JUN 17
No. 12702

Flags H.F.I.P

DEWAN'S OFFICE
NO. 11029

1) With reference to the Law Ministers minute Supra. a draft to the D.M. with memo to the I.S.P. is submitted for consideration.

2) In this connection their reference invites to the I.S.P's letter on the office records with Strengthening of the Civic Guards. The Strength was augmented to 1800 and the organisation was explained to Inspector General who it is seen that there are 1119 Group Commanders and 1774 C.Gs at the end of March 42 according to I.S.P's report

3) Rule 5 of the Civic Guard Rules deals with the organisation. The Civic Guard is a District will be divided into groups based on Police Stations etc.

RS 16/6

14) Branch is for order
16/6
Chief Sec

16/6

Law Minister

15) Dewan
17/6

16) RMC 20/6/42.

17) Issue
Issue 3718/W dt 23rd June 42 to the I.S.P. and 3719-27 W memo to the D.M. dt

3

NOTE—Cont. Sheet.

WD C4155- GPD—55,000—23-10-41

7 2405 2508

W File No. 120 W 363/W. of 1941-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Civic Guards - Progress Reports

Serial No. 4

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW
JUN 26 1942
No 12934

CHIEF SECRETARY
23 JUN. 1942
GOVT. OF MYSORE.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
27 JUN. 1942
No 11394

From The IG of Police.
C.G.7/41-42 dt 19th Jun. 42 forwarding 4th progress report on Civic Guards for the month of May. 42.
(6) Subs for perusal.

RS 23/6 SK

Law Secy & Diwan

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW
JUL 23 1942
No

From The IG of Police.
C.2/C.S./42-43 dt 21st Jun. 42.
forwarding a Progress Report of Civic Guards for the month of Jun. 42.
Subs for perusal.

RS 21/7 SK.

Law Secy & Diwan

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW
JUL 23 1942
No 800

DEL.

936

804/W 862/W. Progress Reports Civic Funds. (5

General and Revenue Secretariat | W File No. 120 of 1941-2 | [App. F. III-2

Serial No.

6. From The I S Q Police
C.I./C.S./42-43 & 27th ans. 42
forg the progress report of Civic funds
for the month of Jns. 42.
2/3) Subd for perusal.
The
2/9
(25
8/9)
Law Dept
2/9
2/9
2/9
4) 2/9
3/9
3/9

CHIEF SECRETARY
2. SEP. 1942
GOVT. OF MYSORE

SEP 3 1942
No. 2056

7. From The Chief Commissioner Coorg
no A.4-3216/40 d 5th Sept. 42 requesting
Copy of the Civic Funds Rules.
3) Subd for perusal and orders whether
a copy of the Rules may be sent
(25
8/9)
6) The
8/9
7) Subd with a letter to the Chief Commr Coorg
(25
8/9)
8/9
6) The
8) Vide 154 2/W d 8th Sept. 42 sent cc.

NOTE—Cont. Sheet.

WD 04155- G1'D—55,000—23-10-41

b) 1016. Progress Reports - Civic Guards

File No. W 1307/W. of 194

General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No. 9

From

The I.G. of Police.

C. 7/C.S./42-43 dt 22nd Sept. 42

forwards the Progress Report of Civic Guards for the month of August. 42

VI) Subd for perusal

The I.G. has stated that instructions have been issued to all Supdts of Police to augment the Force of Civic Guards to the fullest possible extent in the Head Qrs

CHIEF SECRETARY
24. SEP. 1942
GOVT. OF MYSORE.

2

24/9

Law Secy & Dewan

24/9

2nd

1/10/42

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW
SEP 25 1942
No. 2586

29. SEP. 1942
2606

From The I.G. of Police.

No C.10/C.S. 42-43 dt 23rd Oct. 42 forwards the Progress Report of Civic Guards for the month of Sept. 42. 10

Law Ministers minute on the P.U.

3rd) " Please submit with file to the Dewan for perusal. (thanks) MSR

1016
1307 - N. 1573/W Progress Report. Civic Guards

General and Revenue Secretariat | W File No. 1986/3/120 of 1941-2 | [App. F. III-2

(7)

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW
NOV 23 1942
No. 4483

Serial No. 23) Resubd.

25) 29/X Ed Dewan) 24/11

DEWAN'S OFFICE
30. OCT. 1942
NO. 3431

24) DLW 30/10/42

3/11

11 From The I.G. of Police.
C.11/CS/42-43 dt 19th Nov. 42
Progress
Hia return of Civic Guards for the month of Oct. 42.
Subd for perusal.

3956
3409

25) 2/11/42
Dewan Sahib)

61

(RS) 2 of XI

CHIEF SECRETARY
20. NOV. 194
GOVT. OF MYSORE

Law M.) 5/11
Dewan)
25) 25/11

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR LAW
DEC 28 1942
No. 5720

27) DLW 26/11/42

12. From The I.G. of Police. 5/11

4936

C.S 12/42-43 dt 24th Dec. 42 forg a progress report of Civic Guards for a month of Nov. 42.

2578

(RS) 28/12 786) Subd for perusal. 2
Dewan Sahib) 28/12

NOTE—Cont. Sheet.

WD 4157-GPB—55,000—8-1941

40) DLW 30/12/42 Dewan) 28/12 Law M.) 28/12 25/12
Wan)

Progress Reports - Civic Guards

File No. 2443/W of 194 | General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

From The ISP.

Cy 15/4240 d 16th Jan. 43 forwg a return of progress of Civic Guards for the month of Dec. 42. 13

(1) Subd for perusal.

DS 19/1 Sec. — h 19/1

(2) The reason for so many resignations Vg 31 under Group Commanders is not known — for perusal.

Law Minister & Dewan — h 25/1/43

(3) Put up 25.1.43

h 26/1

The ISP.

C.Cy. 16/4 43 d 12th Feb. 43 forwg a return of progress of Civic Guards for the month of Jany. 43. 14

(4) Subd for perusal. The no. of Group Commanders

DS 15/2 Sec — Law Secretary's remarks by 2. — h 15/2

2nd Minister — h 15/2

(5) Put up 18.2.43

h 18/2

4185 19 JAN. 1943 GOVT. OF MYSORE

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE & REVENUE 22 JAN 1943 No 15355

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION Date 17.2.43 No 4173

CHI... 15 FE... GOVT. OF M...

2833/D Progress Reports - Civic Guards (9

Continuation Sheet. 3076/41 W File No. / Current No. 120 of 41-42 Page.

15 From I.G.P. Police
C.S. 17/42/43 d 29th March 43 forwg. Review of Progress re Civic Guards for the month of Feb. 43.

46) Subd for perusal. The no. of Group Commanders has remained from 191 to 202 & Civic Guards from 2370 to 2626

85/4 1. ... 1. ... OF UYSC

1/4

46 114 54

47) 1/4

16. Letter No. C.G. 18/42-43 dated the 24th April '43 from the I.G.P. forwg a review of the progress re: Civic Guards for the month of March '43.

46) Subd. for perusal. The number of Civic Guards at the end of Feb '43 was 2426, & not 2326 as stated in the letter. There is a decrease in the numbers of both Group Commanders as well as Civic Guards. A

OF T... FOREIGN AFFAIRS 30/4/43 323

9847 28 APR. 1943 SOAE

49) Kept in file

27/4/43 50) [illegible]

WO [illegible] 30/4/43

WD 1140—GPB—50,000—5-11-42

WO 51) 1/5/43

52) Sd. with an Answer to D. G. P.
5/5/43.

53) Sd. [illegible] 45

17. Issued No. W 4129 dy 3.5.43 to the D. G. P.

18 Letter No. C. G. 18/42-43 dated 5th May '43 from the D. G. P. furnishing the required information re: report on C. Gs for the month of march 1943.
54) Subd for perusal. (Ref. to paras 47 & 50 supra)
7/5
7.5.43.

19 From the D. G. P
No C. G 7 dy 15-5-43.
~~Return~~ Submission
Furnishes his opinions on improvement of the organisation of Civic Guards.
55) Sd with reference to paras 8 & supra.
D. G. P, in agreement with D. Gs, suggests the modification of rules 8 & 21 of the Civic Guards rules so as to extend the age limit persons who may be enrolled or enhanced. The remuneration
At present the age limit is between 18 & 45. under rule 21 of the C. G. rules

no remuneration is to be made for matters not coming to pay table. But discretion is given to D. Ms to pay to members duty an allowance not exceeding eight annas per day. This is recommended to be reimbursed to Rs 1. Instructions have been issued for the exercise of this discretion by D. Ms in the matter.

The D.G.P is of opinion that it is desirable to have a limited no. of picked men and seeks the orders of Govt. for eliminating such of the men as are not likely to prove fit. Subd. for orders.

Sd/ 19/5/43

56) The duty of the Deputy Commissioner is to maintain an efficient and disciplined organisation. He has power to eliminate such of the members as may not prove fit in an emergency. These views may perhaps be conveyed to the Commandant.

The amendment of Rule

58) I agree that this is desirable WO

(a) ... may ... Rules ... the rules ... Secretary ...
... the ... may be ...
... Rules ... a ...

(b) ... the ... D. ... application ... for ... Rules ... the condition ... Head ... Organisation ... Districts ... Secretary ... Govt.)

CHIEF SECRETARY
24 MAY 1943
GOVT. OF MYSORE

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE & REVENUE
27 MAY 1943

... Min R x d ... 27/5/43

... 29/5/43

(c) ... submitted with a draft ... to Govt ... with ... to ... Rules ... above.

(d) ... Issued ... 29/5 May 43 to Govt ...

(e) ... submitted with a draft Notification modifying Rules 8 & 21 ... with ... to ... Rules ... above.

12795
16 JUN 1943
GOVT. OF MYSORE

... 16/6/43

21 Issued Notification No 4448/6 dated 17th Jun 43 to the Compiler

3293/W

Progress Reports & Civic Grants

Continuation Sheet. 3579/W File No. / Current No. of Page.

From The I.G.P.

22. C.S. 20 (42-43 & 20th May. 43 forg. report on Civic Grants for the month of March. 43.

Arbd for perusal. The Main file was Arbd to the Chief Secy this day with the previous letter of the I.G.P.

24/5

Min Edn) WD 26/5/43

WD 27/5/43

From The I.G.P.

23. C.S. 22/42-43 & 24th June. 43 forg a report on Civic Grants for the month of May. 43.

Arbd for perusal. Main file is invited to Para 3 of the letter.

28/6

Min. Edn) WD 5/7/43

Min Rev) 7/7/43

WD 7/7/43

WD 1140—GPB—50,000—5-11-42

~~W 284-42-1~~ W 120-41-1

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

2035/W.

Telegram / phone

OFFICE OF

The Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore,
Bangalore,

No. C.G. 7/41-42.
Encls.

Date 14th May 1942.
15

To

Gulam Mohiyuddin Mehkri, Esq., B.A., LL.B.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject: Progress report on Civic Guards for the month of April 1942.

I have the honour to state that at the end of April 1942 there were 119 Group Commanders and 1,774 Civic Guards as against 119 Group Commanders and 1,508 Civic Guards at the end of March 1942. The increase in the strength of the Civic Guards is due to the enlistment ~~of~~ made in the marginally noted moffusil taluk headquarter towns of Hassa and Kolar Districts and to the fresh enrolments Mysore, Kolar Gold Field and Bangalore City. far action has been taken to enlist Civic Guard at taluk headquarters in four Districts, name~~l~~y Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Kolar.

Hassan District
- Arsikere
- Channarayapatna
- Saklespur
- Belur
- Arkalgud
- Holenarsipur

Kolar District
- Srinivasapur
- Bagepalli

During the month the Civic Guards at Bangalore City assis Police in making arrangements in connection with the War Benefit Pe formances given at the Town Hall. The services of the Civic Guard at Hassan were utilised to control the price of food stuffs. In Mys City, they were employed on bandobust duty during wrestling matches. The Civic Guards had been deputed for night patrol, control of traffi ~~supervi~~ supervision of trial black-outs and A.R.P. practices, Jatra special d At Tumkur, the Civic Guards are attending classes in First Aid.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

No. 3114/W / W 120-41-2

Dated, Bangalore, 20th 22nd May 1942.

From

The Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

To

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

Sir,

Civic Guards.

With reference to your letter No.C.G.7 dated the 15th May 1942 ~~regarding~~ forwarding the progress report on Civic Guards, I am directed to state that it is considered desirable now to pick out the arms licensees, if any, among the Civic Guards of Bangalore and Mysore cities and train them as Armed Guards for civic protection only, & to report to Govt. very soon in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

22nd May 1942.

3117/W

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

CIVIC GUARDS.

With reference to your letter No.C.G.7 dated the 15th May 1942 forwarding the progress report on Civic Guards, I am directed to state that it is considered desirable now to pick out the arms licensees, if any, among the civic guards of Bangalore and Mysore cities and train them as Armed Guards for civic protection only, and to request you to take necessary action in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) S K V

For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 3418/W W12C-41-3. Dt. 23-6-42

To

The ~~Dy. Commrs. of Dists.~~

Sir,

In connection with the general discussion on the Budget there was a representation that the Civic Guards movement might be extended still further and strengthened throughout the State. Govt. consider it desirable that the Civic Guards organisation should be augmented, strengthened and improved to the fullest extent possible ~~and~~ I am to request you ~~to send suggestions~~ if any, for the modifications in the rules to secure this object. ~~in consultation with~~ local leaders, also, if necessary

Additions to the force and improvements in the organisation need not be deferred until formal orders have been received, but action ~~should~~ may be pursued under existing conditions ~~even~~ while orders are awaited on the new suggestions.

I am also to request you kindly to take necessary action to organise Vigilance Associations in all villages throughout the State for the organisation of civil population for local security, ~~and~~ for the protection of women and children and the prompt apprehension of strangers and unsocial elements in the locality.

~~A report of~~ action taken in the matter may be ~~sent~~ for the information of Govt.

I have etc.,

Chief Secy. to Govt.

Memo. 3419-3427/W.16/6

Copy to ~~I.G.P.~~

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 3718/W.

General and Revenue Secretariat,

Dated Bangalore,..... 19

23rd June

From

Chief
The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

Sir,

In connection with the general discussion on the Budget at the recent session of the Representative Assembly there was a representation that the Civic Guards movement might be extended still further and strengthened throughout the State. Government agree with this view and consider it desirable that the Civic Guards organisation should be augmented, strengthened and improved to the fullest extent possible. I am to request you to consult the Deputy Commissioners and to submit suggestions if any, for the modifications in the rules to secure this object. The Deputy Commissioners may consult local leaders also, if necessary in this connection.

Additions to the force and improvements in the organisation need not be deferred until formal orders have been received, but action may be pursued under existing conditions while orders are awaited on the new suggestions.

I am also to request you kindly to take necessary action to organise Vigilance Associations in all villages throughout the State for the organisation of civil population for local security, for the protection of women and children and for the prompt apprehension of strangers and unsocial elements in the locality.

The action taken in the matter may be incorporated in the monthly report on the Civic Guard movement, for the information of Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) M.C.Mehkri.
Chief Secretary to Government.

Memo No. 3719-3727/W. Dated the 23rd June 1942.

Copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, for information.

For Chief Secretary to Government.

No.C.G.7/41-42.

W 120-41-4

2508/W

Tel. Address:
"POLICE"
PHONE No. 2108.

When replying please quote No .....

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, June 19, *194* 2.

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

'The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject:- Progress Report on Civic Guards
for the month of May 1942.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that at the end of May 1942 there were 140 Group Commanders and 2108 Civic Guards as against - 119 Group Commanders and 1774 Civic Guards at the end of April 1942 in the State. The increase in the strength of the Civic Guards is due to the enlistment made in the marginally* noted taluk headquarter towns of Kolar District and to the fresh enrolments in Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Davanagere.

* Kolar District:
Malur,
Mulbagal,
Chintamani,
Sidlaghatta,
Chickballapur,
Goribidanur, and
Gudibanda.

During the month, the Civic Guards were given training in drill and catechism in all the districts, in first aid in Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mandya districts and in A.R.P. work in Chitaldrug, Kolar and - Mandya districts. Their services were employed to assist the police during A.R.P. practices at Bangalore City, Mysore City and Kolar Gold Fields and for special bandobust, night patrol and traffic duties in the districts. Instructions are given to the District Superintendents of Police of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kadur Districts to continue enrolments so as to reach the maximum fixed early.

CHIEF SECRETARY.
21. JUN. 1942
GOVT. OF MYSORE.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

No.C.2/CG/42-43.

W120-41-5 303/W

Tel. Address:
"POLICE"
PHONE No. 2108.

When replying please quote No.....

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, July 17, 21 *1942*

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

CHIEF SECRETARY. 21. JUL. 1942 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

Subject:- Progress Report of Civic Guards for the month of June 1942.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that at the end of June 1942 there were 161 Group Commanders and 2,711 Civic Guards as against 140 Group Commanders and 2,108 Civic Guards at the end of May(1942) in the State. The increase in the strength of the Civic Guards is due to the enlistment made in the marginally noted* Taluk Headquarter Towns of Tumkur and Shimoga Districts, and to the fresh enrolments made in Chitaldrug, Kolar Gold Fields and Kadur Districts.

* Margin.

Tumkur District:
Madhugiri,
Pavagada,
Chiknaikanahalli,
Sira,
Tiptur, and
Gubbi.
- - -

Shimoga District:
Bhadravathi,
Thirthahally,
Honnaly,
Channagiri,
Sagar,
Hosanagar,
Shikaripur, and
Sorab.

During the month the Civic Guards attended the parade in all districts. They were given training in drill and First Aid in all districts, in Catechism in Shimoga, Mandya and Bangalore districts, and in A.R.P. and Police Procedure in Mandya, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Kolar and Bangalore districts. They were detailed for night patrol in all districts; for A.R.P. practice in Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Fields and Kolar; for traffic duty in Mysore, Mandya and Kolar Gold Fields; for foot-ball match bundobust duty in Mysore; for Cinema and Drama bundobust duties in Shimoga; and for shandy duty at Mandya.

Civic Guards have been

enlisted in the Taluk Headquarter towns of all districts except Bangalore district.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. Deikadas

Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

KS.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary for reference. A copy of this note has been sent to P.S.to Minister for information. B.O. S. Nanjunda Iyengar P.S.O 30/7/42

CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANISATION IN MYSORE STATE.

---

1. CIVIC GUARDS.

As early as October 1940, a commencement was made to recruit Civic Guards in Mysore. Enlistment was first restricted to the district headquarter stations. Subsequently, in response to enthusiastic requests from other areas, the scheme has been extended to all taluk headquarter stations. On the 1st of July 1942, there were 161 Group Commanders and 2,711 Civic Guards in the State. They are enlisted under the Mysore Civic Guards Act, which follows the lines of the British Indian Civic Guards Act.

The Civic Guards have been given training in Drill and First-Aid, in Police Catechism and Procedure and in A.R.P. work. They have also been trained in Lathi Drill. (The Inspector-General of Police has been recently requested to pick out arms licensees among the Civic Guards in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in order to train them as armed guards.)

During the last eighteen months, Civic Guards have helped in the control of crowds during the Birthday and Dasara Festivities in Mysore, the Car Festivals on Chamundi Hills and in Nanjangud, night patrol in all districts, traffic duty in the cities, A.R.P. work in Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field, maintaining order in foot-ball matches, cinemas and dramas, and at weekly fairs and periodical festivals in the various towns. Civic Guards have also helped the Police in the prevention and detection of burglary and theft and in fighting fires in Cundlupet and Bangalore. Civic Guards have participated in the Vijaya Dasami Procession at Mysore and in the Provincial Police Sports at Bangalore. It is now proposed to give Rifle Practice to 50 selected Guards in Bangalore and 50 in Mysore.

2. A.R.P. Services.

A.R.P. schemes have been sanctioned for the cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Field and Bhadravati. Skeleton schemes have also been drawn up for other classified towns and localities in the threatened area. In Bangalore, there are 2,287 volunteers enrolled as Wardens and in the Special Services, viz., first-aid, fire-fighting and rescue work. In Mysore City, there are 975 Wardens, 168 lady volunteers, 250 persons trained in first-aid and 3 fire-fighting and rescue parties. In the Kolar Gold Field, there are over 450 volunteers for work as Wardens and in the Special Services. Besides these, the Mining Companies

have fully equipped first-aid, fire-fighting and rescue parties, as part of their regular organization. In Bhadravati also, the entire A.R.P. Service has been constituted and equipped in accordance with the advice given by the Government of India Special Officer for factories.

3. VIGILANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

In order to allay the scare that there was in Bangalore and Mysore Cities early this year, special meetings were held in various parts of the two cities, to encourage the citizens to form Vigilance Parties as a voluntary organization to patrol their residential areas and prevent unsocial elements from getting out of hand. As the result of this campaign 72 Vigilance Parties, numbering 3,380 members, have been organized in Bangalore City, covering the entire area of the City. Similarly in Mysore, 12 Vigilance Associations, with a membership of nearly 1,500, have been organized and are working. In each city, the Vigilance Parties are supported by the Police in their rounds. The Vigilance Parties in Bangalore City have apprehended 2 thieves, red-handed, and detected a case of street gambling. The organization of these Parties on a voluntary basis has improved the morale of the citizens and allayed all scare.

In addition, 800 wrestlers belonging to the 57 Talimkhanas of Mysore City have publicly pledged themselves to the service of the City in any emergency. They supplement the work of the Vigilance Parties, by deputing batches, every night, for watch at their Talimkhana so as to be available for the Vigilance Parties when required. On the 27th of July, similarly, 500 wrestlers belonging to the 25 Talimkhanas in Bangalore City have pledged their services for help in the City.

The Vigilance Parties have been provided with lanterns, lathies and other conveniences required by them.

Instructions have been issued to extend the Vigilance Association organization to every village in the State.

In the towns of Chamarajnagar and Gundlupet, the two communities of Uppaligars and Parivars, who are familiar with the use of non-lethal weapons like lances and swords, have agreed to organize themselves under their own leaders and come to the help of the Police for the defence of their towns in an emergency.

4. RIFLE CLUBS.

It is proposed to organize a Rifle Club in Bangalore City and another in Mysore City, from among those who have licenses for fire-arms but have not enlisted themselves as Civic Guards. They will be given training in shooting, with the assistance of the Instructors of the Provincial Reserve Police, so that they may be able to come to the help of the community in an emergency, either by enlisting themselves as Civic Guards or by appointment as Special Constables. It is hoped that at least 50 members of these Rifle Clubs will be available in each of the Cities.

Submitted for kind perusal.
Law Minister
through Chief Secretary.

With the compliments of the
Director of Information, Bombay.

P - 701
21-7-42.

Please prepare a Press Communique
on chief lines
received from Commissioner

24 JUL 1942
GOVT. OF MYSORE.

The Government of Bombay has recently been taking active measures to expand and strengthen the Civic Guard Organisation, so that it may serve as a real reinforcement to the Army and the Police.

Because the Civic Guards are, and must be, trained to act as a corporate and disciplined body, they must be organised in units. The minimum size of a unit was previously 30 men. It has now been reduced to 20, and District Magistrates have been ordered to expand the Civic Guard Organisation as rapidly as possible, so as to extend it to all towns of any size.

It has now been decided that part of the Civic Guards shall be armed. As has been pointed out previously, all rifles and muskets that are being manufactured are required for the military forces and the regular police forces. To meet this difficulty, the Government proposes to arm selected squads of Civic Guards with shot guns.

In order to obtain shot guns, gun licensees are being encouraged to join the Civic Guards. If a licensee cannot join himself he will be asked to send a member of his family in his place, who will be given a retainer's licence for the gun.

Gun licensees possessing 12 bore guns will be invited to present, lend or sell their guns to the Government for the purpose of arming the Civic Guards.

Guns in the hands of licensed dealers will also be requisitione for the purpose.

In the meanwhile the Government has issued orders for the training of selected squads of Civic Guards from among men, in the first instance, having previous experience of fire-arms. These squads are to be trained at district headquarters in elementary arms drill, police muskets being used for training purposes. They will also be taught to handle and fire shot guns.

For Bombay City, it has been decided to select one quarter of the present strength of the Civic Guards for being trained in arms drill and put through a musketry course.

As has recently been announced by the Provincial Leader, National War Front, the National War Front has undertaken the task of forming Village Defence Parties in rural areas where Civic Guard units cannot be formed.

Details of the scheme are being worked out, and it is hoped that it will be possible to arm some members of these parties also with shot guns.

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"CIVIC VIGILANCE"

A talk over the "Akash-Vani", Mysore, by Rajamantrapravina Mr. A.V.Ramanathan, B.A., Minister for Law, on Wednesday the 5th August, 1942.

I wish to speak to you this evening about Civic Vigilance. My talk is not one on Politics. I do not propose to refer to national defence against external aggression. I do not even deal with Government's measures for internal security. My purpose is to tell you about the voluntary efforts of the ordinary citizen in his own city, town or village. Such activity is an organic part of Indian village life. The Village Scout and the Village Watchman - the toti and the talari- have from time immemorial had the support of the entire community in the discharge of their functions. In all that I speak to you to-night, you will recognise merely an expansion of this idea and its extension to our towns and cities. In its essence and in its application it is entirely democratic.

The nature of the present war, in which the enemy has been able often to create panic by insidious propaganda and through the agency of the fifth column, suggested the need for a Home front. The aerial bombing of the civil population has necessitated the creation of another type of civil defence.

The Civic Guard and the A.R.P. constitute the two arms of Civil defence. The response in both fields has been striking. There are at present a large number of civic guards under the leadership

of Group Commanders and Civic Guards in the State. They have been trained in drill, in first aid, in catechism and, some of them, in A.R.P. also. They have helped the Police on various public occasions like the Birthday and Dasara Festivities, religious festivals and weekly fairs. They have also helped in night patrol, caught thieves red-handed, quenched fires and saved lives from drowning. The A.R.P. has attracted even a larger number of volunteers. They are trained as Wardens, fire-fighters, rescue men and in first-aid and ambulance.

This much for civil defence. With the occupation of Singapore and Burma by Japan, a new situation arose in South India. To meet this, it became necessary to make every adult think actively of co-operating in the protection of his locality. The idea of civic vigilance was thus born. The cities of Bangalore and Mysore took up this idea with enthusiasm. Thousands of volunteers have undertaken the regular patrolling of their areas. The fact that their own kith and kin were vigilant and active, infused confidence in the women and children, allayed panic and sustained public morale. These vigilance parties have greatly strengthened the hands of the Police and the Civic Guards. The great work done by this triple organisation, viz. the Civic Guards, the A.R.P., and the Vigilance Associations, gained the approbation of the Dewan Pradhana Siromani Mr.N.Madhava Rau, who publicly complimented them on the 29th of July at Bangalore and the 3rd of August at Mysore. The success of the Vigilance Associations in the cities has

has led to the voluntary springing up of similar associations in various towns. Their extension on a State-wide basis, to all villages, has been commended to the Deputy Commissioners. The Government are keen on the development and will gladly extend all facilities necessary for its achievement.

Another welcome development has been the offer of the wrestlers ~~over 1,300 in number~~ in the two cities. They have come into the Vigilance organisation. They keep watch in their Talimkhanas every night. They will gather in full strength in aid of the Police in any emergency.

The field for civic vigilance does not end here. It is as wide as citizenship itself. The development of the Home Front involves a war against defeatism and a war against waste. The strategy of the enemy in promoting a war of nerves needs the corresponding effort by every individual to maintain public morale. This is a total war. Therefore every citizen should be constantly on his guard against waste, whether it be of time, of energy or of goods. Idleness, laziness and luxury are aids to the enemy in this war. Every unsocial tendency is similarly to be combated. Principal among them is the selfishness of certain traders and dealers who exploit the situation to their own benefit. The Co-operative Movement of the past four decades furnishes the solution of this problem, even as the Scout Movement of the last three decades had created the enthusiasm behind the civil defence measures already described. Co-operative Societies have come forward everywhere to stock foodstuffs and other essential commodities and to sell them at reasonable

prices. They have thus acted as a check on the profiteer. This is yet another instance of how peace-time organisations can help in the solution of our war time problems.

My talk to-night is both a report and a thanks-giving. Our thanks are due to all those who have helped so far and to the huge number of volunteers who have come forward. But there is more to do. Musketry training will be given to selected parties of each volunteer organisation. A selected number of Scouts and Civic Guards in each of the cities will be trained, free of cost. A Rifle Club also will be formed in each city from among civilian population. They will also be given musketry training free. Cycle Squads and Mobile Squads have to be organised to ensure rapid movement in an emergency. Mobile canteens and mobile hospitals on a voluntary basis are needed in aid of the civic organisations. A Civil Pioneer Corps, consisting of selected technicians and skilled labour has to be formed, for rapid repair of damage to local works of public utility.

My faith in my fellowmen is profound. May the tutelary deity of the State, Sri Chamundeswari, grant that the response to these new calls be as enthusiastic and effective as it has been hitherto.

"CIVIC VIGILANCE"

A talk over the "Akash-Vani", Mysore, by Rajamantra-pravina Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, B.A., Minister for Law.

Wednesday, the 5th August 1942.

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My talk to-night is both a report and a thanksgiving. Our thanks are due to all those who have helped so far and to the 13,000 volunteers who have come forward. But there is more to do. Musketry training will be given to selected parties of each volunteer organisation. Fifty Scouts and fifty Civic Guards in each of the cities will be trained, free of cost. A Rifle Club also will be formed in each city with fifty members from among the civilian population. They will also be given musketry training free. Cycle Squads and Mobile Squads have to be organised to ensure rapid movement in an emergency. Mobile canteens and mobile hospitals on a voluntary basis are needed in aid of the civic organisations. A Civil Pioneer Corps, consisting of selected technicians and skilled labour has to be formed, for rapid repair of damage to local works of public utility.

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Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore.

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them on the 29th of July at Bangalore and the 3rd of August at Mysore. The success of the Vigilance Associations in the cities has led to the voluntary springing up of similar associations in various towns. Their extension on a State-wide basis, to all villages, has been commended to the Deputy Commissioners. The Government are keen on the development and will gladly extend all facilities necessary for its achievement.

Another welcome development has been the offer of the wrestlers, over 1,300 in number in the two cities. They have come into the Vigilance organisation. They keep watch in their Talimkhanas every night. They will gather in full strength in aid of the Police in any emergency.

The field for civic vigilance does not end here. It is as wide as citizenship itself. The development of the Home Front involves a war against defeatism and a war against waste. The strategy of the enemy in promoting a war of nerves needs the corresponding effort by every individual to maintain public morale. This is a total war. Therefore every citizen should be constantly on his guard against waste, whether it be of time, of energy or of goods. Idleness, laziness and luxury are aids to the enemy in this war. Every unsocial tendency is similarly to be combated. Principal among them is the selfishness of certain traders and dealers who exploit the situation to their own benefit. The Co-operative Movement of the past four decades furnishes the solution of this problem, even as the Scout Movement of the last three decades had created the enthusiasm behind the

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Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore.

Leader 5 25th Jul. 42

CIVIC GUARDS IN U. P.

Non-Mobilized Divisions to Receive Technical Training?

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, July 23.

It is understood that the authorities are considering the desirability of training the non-mobilized divisions of the civic guards of the province for technical jobs. The jobs which are said to be included in the training are—(1) driving of motor vehicles such as ambulances and lorries for purposes of civil defence; (2) organization and management of Government controlled retail grain shops; (3) operation of telegraph and telephone services and repairing the lines of these; (4) repairing electric bulbs; operating petrol pumps; and serving in the banks; and such other jobs essential to civil defence in times of emergency.

It is suggested that the chief idea of giving this training is to keep in readiness a body of 'jack-of-all-trades' men who would be able to tackle any requirements and be prepared to step in either to help the regular staff or replace them in times of emergency. Incidently these persons will also have learnt a useful trade which may prove advantageous in peace time.

Send another to D. G. P. for Info. Sir.

DACOITS IN CIVIC GUARDS' DRESS

LUCKNOW, July 24.

A number of dacoits, dressed as civic guards, raided on Wednesday night a house in a village in the Hasanganj police circle. The dacoits are reported to have fired crackers to scare away the villagers, who had collected there in response to the victims' call for assistance, and escaped with some booty.—A.P.I.

No 1012/W. Encl 2 & 12/8/42

Subd with a letter to the I.S.P.

(RS 12/8) SG

1-7/42

Issue 1012/W 5 12 Aug. 42 to all I.S.P.

3F3/42

No. 1012/42 Encl2 12th August 1942.

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

I am directed to forward for your information extracts from the "Leader" dated the 25th July 1942 regarding the technical training to non-Mobilised Divisions of Civic Guards in U.P.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

C.1/CG/42-43.

W 120-41-6 804/W 1354/42 P.842

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Tel. Address:
"POLICE"
PHONE No. 2108.

When replying please quote No.....

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

Dated Bangalore, August 27, *194* 2.

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

CHIEF SECRETARY. 1. SEP. 1942 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

CENL. & REV. SECRETARIAT. 2. SEP. 1942 MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject:- Progress Report of Civic Guards for the month of July 1942.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that at the end of July 1942, there were 161 Group Commanders and 2,558 Civic Guards as against 161 Group Commanders and 2,550 Civic Guards at the end of June(1942) in the State. The increase in the strength of the Civic Guards is due to the enlistment made in Alur Sub Taluk of Hassan district, and to the fresh enrolments made in Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts.

During the month, the Civic Guards attended the parade in all districts. They were given training in Drill and First Aid in all the districts, in Catechism and Bomb disposal in Shimoga district, and in A.R.P. and Police Procedure in Mandya, Tumkur, Shimoga, Kolar, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields districts. They were detailed for night patrol in all the districts; for A.R.P. practice in Bangalore City and Kolar; for traffic duty in Mandya and Kolar Gold Fields; for football match bundobust duty in Mysore; for shandy duty in Mandya, Shimoga and Tumkur districts; and for drama and circus bundobust duty in Shimoga. The services of the Civic Guards were utilised for bundobust duty in Mysore district in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Similarly, their services were also utilised for bundobust duty in Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts in connection with the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

A civic Guard, by name Maridass of Shimoga district, saved the life of one Hanumantha, who accidentally fell into the Tunga

P.T.O.

river and would have been washed out in the current.

Civic Guards have been enlisted in the Taluk Headquarter towns of all districts except Bangalore district. Instructions have been issued to all the Superintendents of Police of districts to augment the Force of Civic Guards to the fullest possible extent in Taluk Headquarters.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

M Deikadas

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

KS.

W 120-41-7. 862

No. A-4-3214/40.

Mercara, the 5th Sept. 1942.

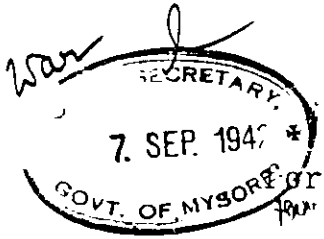
From
The Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

To
The Chief Secretary to the
Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Civic Guards.

I request you kindly to let me know the conditions of enrolment as a Civic Guard in the Mysore State. A copy of the rules on the subject, if any, may kindly be furnished.



for Chief Commissioner.

74

No 1542/W Enclone

TW 120 41-8

8th Septr. 1942

The Chief Commissioner,
Coor

CIVIC GUARDS.

With reference to your letter No.A-4-3214/40 dated the 5th Septr. 1942, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Mysore Civic Guard Rules,1941, as desired therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Chief Secretary to Government

No.C.7/CG/42-43.

W 120-41-9 10b-15

Tel. Address: "POLICE" PHONE No. 2108.

When replying please quote No.....

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

CHIEF SECRETARY 23. SEP. 1942 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

Dated Bangalore, September 22, *194* 2.

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject:- Progress Report of Civic Guards for the month of August 1942.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that at the end of August 1942, there were 138 Group Commanders and 2,328 Civic Guards as against 161 Group Commanders and 2,558 Civic Guards at the end of July(1942) in the State. The figures for August 1942 do not include those of Bangalore City as Civic Guards parade could not be arranged there owing to the present political disturbances.

During the month, the Civic Guards attended parade in Kadur, Shimoga and Tumkur districts. They were trained in drill in all the districts; in Catechism in Tumkur, Shimoga and Mandya - districts; in First Aid in Kolar, Mysore and Tumkur districts; in Lathi practice in Hassan and Mandya districts; in Police Procedure and A.R.P. instructions in Kolar Gold Fields, Mandya, Shimoga and Tumkur districts. They were detailed for night patrol in K.G.F., Tumkur, Shimoga and Mandya districts; for A.R.P. practice in K.G.F., and Kolar; for shandy patrol in Tumkur and Shimoga districts; for Strangers' Day Raid in Tumkur; for traffic duty in K.G.F., and Mysore; and for football match bundobust duty in Mysore. The services of Civic Guards were utilised for bundobust duty in Mysore in connection with the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The Civic Guards of Chitaldrug district participated in the observance of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in Chitaldrug and - Davanagere on 2-8-1942. A rally of the Civic Guards of Mysore District was held in the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall on 3-8-1942 when the Dewan distributed prizes to such of those who had done good work in assisting

the police in detecting crimes. The Civic Guards of Mandya district enacted a drama on 8th and 9th July 1942 in aid of the War Fund at the Civic Guards Club at - Mandya.

Instructions have been issued to all the - Superintendents of Police of districts to augment the Force of Civic Guards to the fullest possible extent in Taluk Headquarters.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M Devadas

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

W 120-41-10

1307/W.

Tel. Address:
"POLICE"
PHONE No. 2108.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

When replying please quote No .....

No.C.10/C.G/42-43.

Dated Bangalore, October 23, 1942

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject:- Progress Report of Civic Guards for the month of September 1942.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that at the end of September 1942, there were 125 Group Commanders and 2,141 Civic Guards as against 138 Group Commanders and 2,328 Civic Guards at the end of August(1942) in the State. The figures for September 1942 do not include those of Bangalore City and Hassan District as reports have not been received from Bangalore City and Hassan.

During the month, the Civic Guards were trained in drill in all the districts; in Catechism in Shimoga district; in First Aid in Mysore and Tumkur districts; in A.R.P. practice in Kolar Gold Fields and Shimoga district; and in instructions in Police Procedure in Kolar Gold Fields and Mandya district. They were detailed for night patrol in Kolar Gold Fields, Tumkur and Mandya districts; for traffic duty in Mandya and K.G.F.; for shandy bundobust duty in Shimoga and Tumkur districts; and for Strangers' Day Raid in Tumkur district.

In Krishnarajanagar of Mysore district, three Civic Guards were arrested under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.

Instructions have been issued to all the Superintendents of Police of districts to augment the Force of Civic Guards to the fullest possible extent in Taluk Headquarters.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

KS.

W 120-41-11

1573/W

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Tel. Address: "POLICE" PHONE No. 2108.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

When replying please quote No .....

No.C.11/CG/42-43. Dated Bangalore, November 18, 1942

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MYSORE. 19 NOV. 1942

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

Subject:- Review of Civic Guards for the month of October 1942.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that at the end of October 1942, there were 121 Group Commanders and 2,090 Civic Guards as against - 125 Group Commanders and 2,141 Civic Guards at the end of September (1942) in the State. The figures for October 1942 do not include those of Bangalore City and Hassan District as reports have not been received from those places.

During the month, the Civic Guards were trained in drill in all the districts; in Catechism in Shimoga and Tumkur districts; in A.R.P. practice in Kolar Gold Fields; in Police Procedure in Tumkur and Mandya districts; and in Special and Local Laws in Kolar Gold Fields. They were detailed for night patrol in Mandya, Kolar Gold Fields and Shimoga districts; for traffic duty in Kolar Gold Fields and for Shandy bundobust duty in Tumkur and Shimoga districts. The Civic Guards of Shimoga and Tumkur districts attended the parade. The services of the Civic Guards of Mysore were utilised for bundobust duty near the Palace during the Dasara Festivities in Mysore.

The Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City, reports that Civic Guards' Parade could not be arranged during the recent Political disturbances in Bangalore City and that immediately after the City returned to normal, the Divisional Inspectors were directed to organise Civic Guards' parade on every Sunday. Accordingly, three parades were held during October at which the attendance of Civic - Guards showed considerable improvement. The Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City, further reports that recommendation has been made to

the District Magistrate, Bangalore District, for terminating the services of such of the Civic Guards as were detained under the Defence of India Rules or are concerned in offences arising out of the recent disturbances. Finally, he reports that a consolidated report of the progress of Civic Guards would be submitted by the end of this month. The District Superintendent of Police, Hassan, has also been reminded to expedite the progress reports of Civic Guards for the months of September and October 1942.

Instructions have, however, been issued to all the Superintendents of Police of Districts to augment the Force of Civic Guards to the fullest possible extent in Taluk - Headquarters.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
IN MYSORE.

W 120-41-12

1986
W

No. 45]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Tele gram / phone

OFFICE OF
the Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore,
Bangalore.

No. *CG. 12/42-43.*
Encls.

Date *December 24, 1942.*

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Progress Report for the month of November 1942.

I have the honour to state that at the end of November 1942 there were 224 Group Commanders and 2,379 Civic Guards as against 121 Group Commanders and 2,090 Civic Guards at the end of the previous month.

During the month under report, the Civic Guards had their usual training in drill and in Catechism. In Bangalore City they assisted the Police during the A.R.P. Practice held on the 25th November. It is reported that there appears to be a lack of enthusiasm in them to continue in the Civic Guard Organisation, as could be seen from the poor attendance at the parades and to the calls of the Police for duties. In Mysore District, their services were made use of on 26-11-1942 during Theppotsava in Nanjangud. In Shimoga, they were deputed for night patrol and shandy duties.

Though further enlistments were not possible in some of the districts on account of the recent disturbances, efforts are still being made to augment this force. Action is also being taken at the same time to remove undesirables and those that had taken part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

W 120-41-13.

2202
W.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Tel. Address:
"POLICE"
PHONE No. 2108.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE,

When replying please quote
No. C.G.15/42-43.

Dated Bangalore, January 15, *194*3
16.

FROM

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

SIR,

Progress Report on Civic Guards for the month of December 1942.

I have the honour to state that at the end of December 1942 there were 193 Group Commanders and 2,378 Civic Guards as against 224 Group Commanders and 2,379 Civic Guards at the end of the previous month. The decrease in the strength is due to some resignations, mostly in Kolar and Mandya Districts.

During the month under report, the Civic Guards had their usual training in all districts except in Shimoga, where regular classes were not held owing to prevalance of plague. In Hassan District, the activities of Civic Guards are reported to be very poor whereas in Bangalore City, the lack of enthusiasm and irregular attendance to parades continue to exist.

In Bangalore City, they assisted the Police during A.R.P. Exercises on the 15th and 16th and they were deputed on bandobust duty at the Legislative Council Hall from the 7th December. In Mysore City their services were utilised during A.R.P. exercise on the 20th December. In Mandya, Kolar Gold Field and Shimoga, they were deputed on shandy and night patrol and Cinema bandobust duties.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

CHIEF SECRETARY 17 JAN 194 OUT OF MYSORE

C. F. No. 45]

W120-41-14

2443/W

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Telegram / phone

OFFICE OF
the Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore,
Bangalore.

No. C.G.16/42-43.
Encls.

Date February 12, 1943.

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Secretariat
13 FEB 1943

Sir,

Progress Report on Civic Guards for the month of January 1943.

I have the honour to state that at the end of January 1943 there were 191 Group Commanders and 2,370 Civic Guards as against 193 and 2,378 respectively at the end of the previous month.

During the month under report, the Civic Guards had their usual training in all districts. In Hassan District their activities are now reported to be satisfactory. In Bangalore City their attendance at parades continues to be poor, but some of them assisted the Police during the A.R.P. practice held on 20-1-1943, as also in Mysore City on 12-1-1943. In Kolar Gold Field, Shimoga and Mandya districts, they were deputed on shandy, cinema and traffic duties and night patrols.

Musketry training to Civic Guards and Scouts in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore has been arranged to be given from the 1st of February 1943.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

C. F. No. 45]

W 120-41-15 2833/W

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Tele gram / phone

OFFICE OF
the Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore,
Bangalore.

No. C.G.17/42-43.
Encls.

Date March 29, 1943.

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

CHIEF SECRETARY. War 1. APR. 1943 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

Report on Civic Guards for the month of February 1943.

I have the honour to state that at the end of February 1943 there were 202 Group Commanders and 2,426 Civic Guards as against 191 and 2,370 respectively at the end of the previous month.

During the month under report some of the Civic Guards assisted the Police in Bangalore and Mysore Cities on 24th and 14th respectively during the A.R.P. Exercises. In Kadur and Shimoga Districts their services were utilised during His Highness's visit. As usual they had their training in all districts, and they were also deputed for night patrol, shandy, cinema and other miscellaneous duties in some of the districts.

During the month, 28 Civic Guards and 25 Scouts in Bangalore City and 35 Civic Guards and 30 Scouts in Mysore City had their musketry training. In the first two weeks they were given instructions in Arms drill, aiming, care of arms and the description of their component parts. In the next two weeks they practised with blank and live ammunition.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Appendix F. G.—1]

SUBJECT..... Reports on civic Guards for the month of March 1943

Section War
File No. 120-41
Serial No. 17.

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

No. W 4129

To

The S. G. D

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *194*

Date of issue... 3. 5. 43.

Signed by..... Mr. S. K. V.

Sir,

With reference to your letter no C. G. 16/42-43 of 24-4-43 on the above subject I am directed to forward herewith the no. of civic Guards as the end of July 1943 was reported to be 2,426, and to request you to explain the reason for the fall in the

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

No. of Civic guards from
2426 to 2926 at the end
of March 1943.

I have etc

[illegible]
For Chief Secy

54.

C. F. No. 46]

3162/W.
W120-41-18.

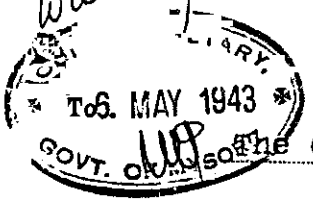
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Tele gram / phone

OFFICE OF
the Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore,
Bangalore.

No. C.G.18/42-43.
Encls.

Date May 5, 1943.



The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Report on Civic Guards for the Month of March 1943.

"A" With reference to your letter No.4129/W dated the 3rd May 1943, I have the honour to state that the strength of the Civic Guards at the end of February 1943 was 2,326 "C" and not 2,426 as was stated in my letter No.C.G.17/42-43 dated 30-3-43. This was a typing error and the correct figures have been furnished in my report for the month of March 1943.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M Deikadeo

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

W 120-41-19.

32,63
W

[C.F. No. 45]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

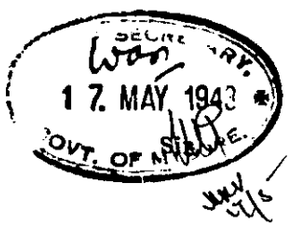
Telegram / phone

No. C.G.7/41-42
Encls. one.

OFFICE OF
the Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore,
Bangalore.
Date May 15, 1943.

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.



Civic Guard Organisation in the State - modifications in the rules, etc.

With reference to your letter No.3718/W dated the 23rd June 1942, I have the honour to state that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were consulted on the subject. Their suggestions are noted briefly in the enclosed note with my opinion in each case.

Although it is the desire of the Government that this Organisation should be augmented, strengthened and improved to the fullest extent possible in the State, it is for consideration whether instead of raising in its strength without limit, it would not be desirable to have a limited number of picked, reliable, educated and respectable persons. It was also noticed during the recent disturbances that some of them showed themselves in none too good a light and subsequently many of them had to be removed owing to their participation in objectionable activities. It may not be advisable to reduce the strength of the Civic Guards at once in all the districts, but we could try now in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, Kolar Gold Field and Shimoga District to start with eliminating such of the members as are not likely to prove fit in an emergency. This will enable the Police Officers to pay more interest to the training of these limited Civic Guards, otherwise with their ever increasing duties, they would be unable to do

p.t.o.

do justice to the training entrusted to them.

I solicit the orders of Government in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Suggestions given by Deputy Commissioners with regard to the modifications in the rules of Civic Guards, etc.

Suggestions	Opinion of the Inspector-General of Police.
Rule 8 (Age limit).	
Age limit to be between 18 and 50 instead of 20 and 50.	I agree.
Rule 21 (Remuneration).	
To be enhanced from annas eight to Re.1/- and whenever duty performed is less than four hours, half of the allowance to be granted. Allowances should invariably be given when they are called on specific duties.	I agree.
Rule 13 (Training).	
Nature and duration of the training to be specified; attendance to parades should be made optional to enable more men to join.	The present training is confined to marching and short lathi drill which is sufficient. The Civic Guards are considered to be under training for at least 3 months or till they complete 12 parades and 12 classes. Attendance at parades may be relaxed in respect of persons of and above 40 years of age, so that we may expect some influential persons to join the movement.
Other suggestions.	
Liberal grant of gun licences waiving the minimum property qualifications.	This would mean wide relaxation of the rules, and it is not desirable.
Exemption from Municipal tax and tolls on cycles held by them, so long as they continue as Civic Guards.	This matter is for Municipalities to decide. Hassan Municipality has however granted such an exemption.
To have periodical camps, parades on State Processions, etc. and to provide free reading and sports facilities.	These are on the social side of the organisation and they themselves should contribute towards such amenities and they cannot expect everything to be met by Government.
To extend the organisation to places outside where there are Range Police Stations.	This does not appear to be desirable.

May 15, 1943.

Inspector-General of Police.

Appendix F. G.—1]

SUBJECT.....

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Section War
File No. 120-41
Serial No. 20.

Diary No. of letter replied to...3263/W.

No. 4355/W.

To The I.S.P.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *194* .

Civic Guard organisation & the Sch. modifications in the rules &c.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No C.G. 7/41-42 d 15th May 43 stating that it is desirable to have a limited number of picked persons as reliable and educated Civic guards disciplined & organising & force without loss, I am directed to state that Govt agree with your views and to request that necessary action may be taken on the lines suggested in your letter.

I am to add that the amount

Date of issue... 29/5/43

Signed by... Mr. S.K.V.

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

proposals by you to Rule 8 & 21
are also approved. and the Necessary Notification
will issue in due course.

A copy of this letter has also been sent
to the DCs and DSs who have been asked
to send a report showing the condition
of the organisation in the Dts.

I am however afraid the reports
received from the Dev. Comrs would
not be for the period of first

I am etc.

Sd 29/8/43

Y Chinnaswamy Naidu.

Copy to DCs & DSs with a copy of this letter
& enclosure. They are requested to send
a report showing the condition of
the organisation in their respective Dts.

Appendix F. G.—1]

SUBJECT.....

.....

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Section War

File No. 120-41

Serial No. 21

Diary No. of letter replied to 3263

No. 4448/W dated 17-6-43

Ndification

To In exercise of the powers conferred by S. 2 of the Civil Defence Act, 1941, the Govt of Mysore are pleased to make the following modifications to the Mysore Civic Guard Rules 1941 published with Ndification No P.3995-Legis 2340-2 & 3rd July. 41.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 194

Date of issue..... 17-6-43

Signed by..... Mr. S.K.V.

(1) In Rule 8; for the words under 20 or over 45 years of Archbishop under 18 or over 50 years of.

List of enclosures..... (2)

Date 21; for existing rule 21. the following as follows:

Copied by.....

"21. No remuneration of any kind shall as of right be paid to any

Examined by.....

person appointed as a member of the

Civic Guard but a D M of the Dt
Concerned may in his discretion pay to
a member of the Civic Guard who on
duty an allowance not exceeding
1 Rupee per day and whenever duty
performed is less than four hours
half of the above allowance.
Allowances will ordinarily be given to
the Civic Guards when they are called
on Special duties.

Draft for consideration
& not relevant
if this may not
be omitted.
Sig.

B. 0

WP 16/6/43
Chief Secy to Govt
1646

To The Competent Mg for kindly
supplying 50 copies to this office.
100 copies to the IS of Police
and 25 to each of the D Mrs.
Memo No 4449-59/W dated 17-6-43.
Copy to: J. Cr. P. & I. Mrs.

W 120-41-22. 3293/W

C. F. No. 45]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Telegram / phone

OFFICE OF
the Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore,
Bangalore.

No. C.G. 20/42-43.
Encls.

Date May 20, 1943.

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Report on Civic Guards for the month of April 1943.

I have the honour to state that there were 196 Group Commanders and 2,324 Civic Guards at the end of April 1943 as against 201 and 2,326 respectively at the end of the previous month. The variation in strength is due to resignations tendered by some of the members in Mysore and Kadur Districts.

During the month, the Civic Guards in some of the districts assisted the Police in shandy, night patrol and other miscellaneous duties, and in Bangalore City, some of them were deputed for duty during the Karaga festival on the 20th April 1943.

With a view to equip permanently the Civic Guards in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field with full uniform, it was considered necessary to limit the strength to the number noted in the margin by eliminating all undesirable and illiterate members.

	Group Commanders.	Civic Guards.
Bangalore City	20	200
Mysore City	20	200
Kolar Gold Field	15	150

In this connection, I invite your reference to Mr. Seshadri's letter No.C.G.7/41-42 dated the 17th instant, and would add that, under the circumstances explained therein, the question of limiting the number of Civic Guards, which is being tried in the above places, may be extended gradually to other places on the experience gained.

As regards the musketry training, the Superintendent of

p.t.o.

of Police, Mysore District, has reported that the next course of training will have to commence after the colleges and schools are re-opened, as most of the Scouts have left Mysore during vacation. In Bangalore City a second batch of Civic Guards and Scouts were trained during the month under report. Out of five Civic Guards and 26 Scouts trained, four Civic Guards and 25 Scouts are declared to have come-out-successful at the final test.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

W 120-41-23. 3599 pln

3579 W

F. No. 45]

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Tele gram / phone

No. C.G. 22/42-43
Encls.

OFFICE OF
the Inspector General of Police
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Date 24th June 1943.

To

V. Vedavyasacharya Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Govt.of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Report on Civic Guards for the month of May 1943

I have the honour to state that there were 199 Group Commanders and 2,316 Civic Guards at the end of May 1943 as against 196 and 2,324 respectively at the end of the previous month.

During the month, some of them assisted the Police during the A.R.P. practice held on 20th May 1943 in Bangalore City. In Mandya, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field, they were deputed on night patrol, shandy and other miscellaneous duties. In Bangalore City their attendance to parades was reported to be poor.

The experience so far gained shows that this service was of little use in all districts and in addition unnecessary expenditure is being incurred with regard to their equipment and clothing. The desirability of disbanding this organisation in all district and taluk headquarters except in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Field is now being considered in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of districts and that will form the subject matter of a separate reference.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector General of Police.

GS

Published by the direction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the information and guidance of members of the District Civic Guards in the Province of Bombay

Gratis

Printed at the Government - Central Press Bombay, 1940

Guide

TO

Duties, Powers and Responsibilities of a Civic Guard

You are recruited to assist the Police in carrying out certain increased duties which have been imposed on the Police as a result of the war. Your authority is derived from section 3 of the Civic Guards Ordinance, 1940 (printed as Appendix I) which permits the District Magistrate in a district to appoint Civic Guards, who shall on appointment—

(*a*) sign in a book in token of their enrolment,

(*b*) have the same powers, privileges and protection as a Police Officer.

On appointment as a member of the Civic Guard, you will be provided with a uniform which you will wear only while on duty. If no uniform is supplied to you, you will wear the armlet prescribed in this behalf by the District Magistrate.

2. You will, subject to the ultimate control of the District Magistrate, be under the command

of your own officers, and responsible to them for carrying out all duties entrusted to you, and obeying all orders given by them. Failure to do so may lead to your removal from the force. When acting in conjunction with a squad of regular Police, the senior officer of the Civic Guard present will take orders from the senior officer of the Police present irrespective of their rank.

3. In your relations with the public you should act with tact and discretion. In enforcing the observance of lawful orders, you should be firm and under all circumstances control your temper. The law requires every person to comply with the reasonable directions of a Police Officer. When on duty, a Civic Guard has the same powers as a Police Officer.

4. If you have to make an arrest you should treat your prisoner with consideration. If he wishes to pay for a conveyance to the Police Station, you may allow him to do so.

It is necessary that you touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless he submits to arrest. No more force should be exercised in making an arrest than is necessary to prevent the person from escaping.

Having made an arrest you must not lose sight of the person arrested for an instant.

5. Except under circumstances of grave emergency,

(*a*) you will be required only to serve in the town or locality in which you reside and duties will be assigned to you, as far as possible, during a time which is convenient to you; and

(*b*) you will not, without your consent, be required to work for more than two periods in a week, each period consisting of not more than four hours.

Punishments

Nothing in the rules or orders made under section 27 or sub-section (*3*) of section 29 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, will apply to you as a member of the Civic Guard and you will not be liable to any departmental punishment other than that of removal from the Civic Guard.

6. It is in the discretion of the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police to assign specific duties to you and the scope of the duties you may be required to perform is explained in the Rules (printed as Appendix II). When not on duty you are expected to report to the proper authority all signs of hostile or treacherous activity, to refute false rumours about

the War and prevent them spreading and generally to act as a steadying influence in times of alarm or disturbance.

Protected Places

7. Certain places, the safety of which is of special importance during war conditions, have been declared by Government, under the Defence of India Rules, to be " protected places ". This measure in brief gives power to exclude from such places, all persons other than those with *bona fide* business, and provides for a severe penalty for persons found trespassing on such premises.

When you are detailed for guard duty on these places, you should first make a point of learning which are the particular vulnerable points that require special attention and maintain a close watch on these. Anyone found attempting to enter the premises, whom you suspect to have no legitimate business there, should be detained and questioned. If you are still in doubt, take the person to, or call, some responsible employee of the concern, who will perhaps be able to identify him or vouch for his credentials. Anyone found attempting to enter the premises or found on the premises without good reason should be arrested and forwarded to the nearest Police Station. It should, however, be borne in mind that many persons may, through ignorance of the fact that

entry is prohibited, attempt to enter the premises. In such cases a preliminary warning should be sufficient to prevent this, arrest being confined to those persons who wilfully attempt to defy your orders.

Patrols

8. You will, during your service as a Civic Guard, be frequently detailed to patrol at night. A beat in a certain locality may be assigned to you. It is essential, for the proper performance of your duty, that you familiarise yourself, as quickly as possible, with the character and habits of persons in your beat. Memorise the names of streets, lanes, etc.

While on patrol pay particular attention to persons entering premises at unusual hours of the night and in the early morning, and should the circumstances be suspicious, question and if necessary search the persons. Persons loitering about in a suspicious manner or carrying bundles at an unusual hour of the night should be stopped and questioned, and if necessary searched. If any property in his possession cannot be properly accounted for, or if the person loitering is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, he should be arrested and taken to the Police Station. Riotous or disorderly conduct in any street or public place and being found under suspicious

circumstances between sunset and sunrise are offences under sections 61 and 61D of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890.

There are numerous other offences, of course which a Police Officer throughout his service has to deal with, and which may come to your notice while on patrol. It is not intended that Civic Guards should undertake the duties of the Police in this direction. If a complaint is made to you while on your rounds, refer the complainant to the nearest Police Station, or if you can leave your post, take him along with you. Always be as helpful as you can to any member of the public requiring information or assistance.

9. As a public servant, any assault or use of criminal force to prevent or deter you from discharging your duty is specially provided for in the Indian Penal Code, Section 353, and the person responsible for the assault etc. is liable to a severe punishment. Moreover, the Bombay District Police Act, Section 80, safeguards you against any penalty or payment of damages for any mistake committed, where your action was done in *good faith* in pursuance of any duty imposed on you.

Air-Raid Precautions

10. If you are enrolled for a town where it has been decided to enforce Air-Raid Precautions

you will be given special training as regards your duties during air-raids.

If you are on duty during an air-raid or even merely out in the streets on your ordinary business, when the Air-Raid warning signal is sounded advise all people in your vicinity to get under cover immediately. Instruct drivers of motor vehicles to pull into the left hand side of the road ; drivers of horse-drawn vehicles and bullock carts to unharness and tie their animals to the nearest telegraph post, tree, railing, etc., or if no fastening place is available, to a spoke of the wheel (below the hub) and themselves afterwards to take shelter in the nearest building. At the first sign of panic in the street attempt to calm the fears of those affected and induce them, so far as possible, to take cover again.

11. Air-raids are liable to cause injury to persons and property. The ordinary fire-fighting apparatus and facilities for first aid will not be adequate to deal with such situations. You will be trained in fire-fighting and first aid and consequently in such emergencies you will be able to render invaluable assistance. The training you will receive will also be a permanent benefit to you and your town.

APPENDIX I

HOME DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1940

No. 3513/4-D.—The following Ordinance published by the Government of India, Legislative Department, is republished :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 16th August 1940

Ordinance No. VIII of 1940

AN

ORDINANCE

To provide for the constitution of Civic Guards.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the constitution of Civic Guards ;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act as set out in the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Civic Guards Ordinance, 1940.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Constitution of Civic Guards.*—The District Magistrate in a district or the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town may constitute for the district or Presidency-town, as the case may be, a body to be called the Civic Guard, the members of which shall discharge such functions in relation to the protection of persons, the security of property or the public safety as may be assigned to them in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules made thereunder.

3. *Appointment of members.*—The District Magistrate in a district or the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town may appoint as members of the Civic Guard so many persons, who are fit and willing to serve as such, as he is authorised by the Provincial Government to appoint and may appoint any such member to any office of command in the Civic Guard.

4. *Functions of members.*—The District Magistrate in a district or the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town may at any time call out a member of the Civic Guard for training or to discharge any of the functions assigned to the Civic Guard in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and the rules made thereunder.

5. *Powers, protection and control.*—(*1*) A member of the Civic Guard when called out under section 4 shall have the same powers, privileges and protection as an officer of police appointed under any Act for the time being in force.

(*2*) No prosecution shall be instituted against a member of the Civic Guard in respect of anything done or purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his functions as such member, except with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, or of the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town.

6. *Control by officers of police force.*—The members of the Civic Guard when called out under section 4 directly in aid of the police force, shall be under the control of the officers of such force, in such manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by rules made under section 8.

7. *Penalty.*—If any member of a Civic Guard, on being called out under section 4, without sufficient excuse neglects or refuses to obey such order, or to discharge his functions as a member of the Civic Guard, or to obey any lawful order or direction given to him for the performance of his duties, he shall, on conviction by a competent Court, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

8. *Rules.*—The Provincial Government, or in any Chief Commissioner's Province other than British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Ordinance—

(*a*) providing for the exercise by any police officer or other servant of the Crown of the powers conferred on the District Magistrate by section 4 of this Ordinance ;

(*b*) providing for the exercise of control by officers of the police force over members of the Civic Guard when acting directly in aid of the police force ;

(c) regulating the organisation, appointment, conditions of service, duties, discipline, arms, accoutrements and clothing of members of the Civic Guard and the manner in which they may be called out for service;

(d) conferring on members of the Civic Guard according to their office any powers, other than magisterial or judicial powers, exercisable by any person under any Central or Provincial Act;

(e) generally for giving effect to the provisions of the Ordinance.

LINLITHGOW,
Viceroy and Governor General.

The 14th August 1940.

(Signed) G. H. SPENCE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. M. SLADEN,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX II

HOME DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1940

No. 3513/4-I (*b*).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Civic Guards Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. VIII of 1940), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for the Civic Guards for the districts in the Province of Bombay, namely :—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(*1*) These rules may be called the Bombay District Civic Guards Rules.

(*2*) They shall apply to the whole of the Province of Bombay, except the City of Bombay.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " Civic Guard " means the Civic Guard constituted for a district in the Province of Bombay.

(*b*) " District Magistrate " means the District Magistrate of the District for which the Civic Guard is constituted.

(*c*) " District Superintendent of Police " means the Superintendent of Police of the District for which the Civic Guard is constituted.

3. *Recruitment and appointment.*—(*1*) No person shall be appointed as a member of the Civic Guard unless he has attained the age of 25 and has not completed the 55th year of his age at the date of such appointment :

Provided that a person selected for appointment before the coming into force of these rules may be appointed a member of the Civic Guard, notwithstanding the fact that he has not attained the age of 25 years.

(*2*) No person shall be appointed as a member of the Civic Guard unless in the opinion of the District Magistrate such person is of good moral character and is sufficiently educated.

(*3*) Every person desiring to be appointed as a member of the Civic Guard shall make an application in the form prescribed by the District Magistrate.

(4) Before any person is appointed as a member of the Civic Guard, he shall be required to undergo a medical test to the satisfaction of the District Superintendent of Police.

(5) No person shall be appointed as a member of the Civic Guard if his appointment is in the opinion of the District Magistrate undesirable in the public interest.

4. *Organisation.*—(1) For the purposes of recruitment and operation of the Civic Guard, the District shall be divided into such different areas (urban and rural) as the District Magistrate may fix. For each such area there shall be a separate unit of the Civic Guard : Each such unit shall be commanded by a Unit Commander. There shall be Assistant Unit Commanders, Company Commanders, Platoon Commanders, Section Commanders and Assistant Section Commanders under the Unit Commander as may in the case of each unit be laid down by the District Magistrate. A section shall consist of not less than six men and shall be commanded by a Section Commander who may be assisted by an Assistant Section Commander. Four sections shall form a platoon and shall be commanded by a Platoon Commander. Four platoons shall form a Company and shall be commanded by a Company Commander. Each unit shall consist of such number of companies, platoons and sections as may be determined by the District Magistrate in this behalf from time to time.

(2) Each section shall be formed, so far as possible, from men who reside in the same locality.

(3) All the officers of the Civic Guard shall be appointed by the District Magistrate. The Unit Commander shall ordinarily be a non-official.

5. *Discipline.*—(1) The Unit Commander in a District shall comply with all orders issued to him by the District Magistrate or any Police Officer or Magistrate authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf.

Every member of the Civic Guard shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him and shall obey every order of his superior officer.

(2) Nothing in the rules or orders made under section 27 or subsection (3) of section 29 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, shall apply to the members of the Civic Guard.

(3) For the purposes of administration and discipline, the members of the Civic Guard shall subject to the provisions of subrule (4) be under the control of their own officers :

Provided that if a contingent of Civic Guards is acting in conjunction with the ordinary police force, the senior officer of such contingent present shall be under the immediate control and subject to the directions of the senior officer present of such police force (in conjunction with which such contingent is acting) without regard to their respective ranks.

(*4*) No member of a Civic Guard shall be liable to any departmental punishment other than that of removal from the Civic Guard. The District Magistrate may direct the removal of a member from the Civic Guard either on the recommendation of the Unit Commander which shall be submitted through the District Superintendent of Police or on his own motion.

(*5*) Any member of the Civic Guard may resign from the Civic Guard after giving seven days' notice to the District Magistrate or any officer authorized by him in this behalf :

Provided that the District Magistrate may accept the resignation of any member of the Civic Guard without such notice.

6. *No remuneration to be paid.*—No remuneration of any kind shall be paid to any person appointed as a member of the Civic Guard.

7. *Duties.*—(*1*) The duties of members of the Civic Guard shall ordinarily consist of—

(*a*) guarding protected places and public buildings ;

(*b*) patrolling for the prevention of crime and the enforcement of such regulations and orders made under the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, or under any other law for the time being in force as it would be the duty of a Police Officer to enforce under the said Act or law ;

(*c*) preventing panic, rendering First Aid Assistance, controlling movements in the streets and advising people how to act in the event of any emergency such as an air raid ;

(*d*) bringing information of false rumours ;

(*e*) watching for aeroplanes and parachutists and on the coast for suspicious vessels and mines ; and

(*f*) assisting the ordinary police force in miscellaneous duties.

(*2*) A member of the Civic Guard shall ordinarily be required only to serve in the locality in which he resides and duties shall be assigned to him, as far as possible, during a time which is convenient to him.

(*3*) No member of the Civic Guard shall, without his consent, be required to work for more than two periods in a week, each period consisting of not more than 4 hours.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (*2*) or (*3*), in case of grave emergency, a member of the Civic Guard may be called out on duty at any time, for any period and in any locality within his District.

8. *Arms, accoutrements, etc.*—Every person appointed as a member of the Civic Guard shall, while he is on duty, wear the uniform supplied to him, or if he has not been supplied with a uniform, the armlet prescribed in this behalf by the District Magistrate.

9. *Rules to apply to persons appointed before the passing of Ordinance.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 3, persons appointed as members of the Civic Guard under section 21 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, before the passing of the Civic Guards Ordinance, 1940 (Ordinance No. VIII of 1940), shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 3 of the said Ordinance and the provisions of these rules shall, so far as may be, apply to the persons so appointed.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. M. SLADEN,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

A 4 633
11/2/40

Memorandum on Civic Guards.

This memorandum is intended for the general guidance of District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police, and part of it may be of help for addresses to Civic Guards and their Committees.

2. The first thing to emphasise is that the reasons for the enrolment of Civic Guards are to be found in war conditions. The Guards are intended to be neither full-fledged soldiers nor full-fledged policemen. Modern "totalitarian war" calls for more than armies equipped with all the weapons of mechanical warfare. It calls for organisation of the people. India is at present still far from scenes of violence and bloodshed. But the lightning speed with which the war has spread from country to country makes it essential that we should be prepared. The Nazi conception of "total war" makes use of every method of weakening the Government of the enemy country both from within and from without. This has been abundantly illustrated by what has been happening in other countries. Enemy agents within the victim countries have been employed for sabotage, which means the destruction or damaging of communications, military stores and factories and what are commonly called utility services, water and electric supply. These agents have been used to create communal disturbances, to spread false rumours, and generally to produce panicky conditions among the people. The modern aeroplane also makes it possible to attack the inside of a country even though its armies may still be defending the frontiers. Such planes may drop bombs not only on places of military importance, but also on defenceless towns, in order to create panic and frighten the common people, and thus embarrass and hamper Government in their defence of the country. They may even land troops from large aeroplanes far inland. All these methods of internal attack, which have been dubbed "Fifth Column" activities but are better known as the work of traitors, have made

made it necessary to provide additional safeguards.

3. The repelling of enemy air attacks is a matter for the army; and the hunting down of spies and enemy agents and other traitors is the duty of the Police. But there will be much to be done which will fall in the sphere of duty neither of the army nor of the Police and this is where work would be provided for the Civic Guards. Attacks from the air may have two results (1) injury to persons and property and (2) panic. In both of those contingencies the Civic Guards will be able to give invaluable assistance to the public. It is desirable that every Guard should become efficient in First Aid. By doing so they will not only be preparing the organisation for an emergency, possibly remote, but as individuals will be making themselves more useful in their homes and in their own social circle.

Injury to property by air-attack will most often take the form of fire, but accidental fires also occur, and consequently training in fire fighting by means of buckets and such other appliances as may be available should be undertaken. It may be possible later on to supply pumps and fire-fighting appliances to all units of the force. In course of time it is hoped that we shall be manufacturing them in India . Training in fire-fighting is another activity which may become of permanent benefit to the towns where it is introduced.

But there is no intention of introducing general Air Raid Precauti except in certain selected towns. It will be sufficient to advise Guards of what may possibly come in the future without unduly alarmi them or the public. Meanwhile the object is to convert volunteers in an organised, fit and disciplined force ready to undertake any publi work that may become necessary.

4. It must be realised that there is a keen desire among all clas of people to be trained. It has been shown by the growth of "nationa

guards".

guards". The danger to internal security of the growth of these private volunteer armies recently led to the suppression of those that followed a military organisation. There is all the more need to encourage the desire for some sort of training in the Civic Guards, the aim being to make it a national movement under Government auspices. It is necessary to impress on all that the force is to be a civil force; no arms are required for the duties that will be assigned to them.

5. Their numbers must be such as to impress the public and at the same time instil confidence in themselves. While therefore discretion will be left to District Magistrates as to the towns which should be selected for the enrolment of Guards,it must be insisted that final enrolment should not be carried out unless there is a prospect of at least 30 members joining, and every effort should be made to prevent the numbers falling below this figure.

Training.

6. Training will generally have to be undertaken by Police instructors except where there are retired soldiers and others,who have had some military training, available. It is desirable that some responsible Officer should be present on parade while the Guards are being given instruction in drill by Police instructors. Training must aim everywhere at a certain physical fitness,limited by the age of recruits, and at sufficient smartness of drill and marching efficiency to enable them to appear in public, a nd encourage the right sort of persons to join the Guards. The Guards may be neither policemen or soldiers, but we want a disciplined force accustomed to move smartly at the word of command.

There is no objection to training such units of the force as are fit for it in lathi drill; but lathis will not form part of the ordinary

ordinary equipment. For normal day duty a small stick or cane not exceeding 2' 6" should be all that is needed.

It is perhaps desirable to have fixed days for drill or parades, and the D.S.P. should lay down the number of parades which will ordinarily be necessary before a Guard can be passed as efficient.

7. The duties to be assigned to Guards will no doubt differ from place to place and consequently the nature of any additional training required cannot be laid down for universal application; but it is desirable that first aid should be a part of the training everywhere. Where there are branches of the St.John Ambulance Association these will be able to undertake training. A list of centres in the mofussil to which Civic Guards may apply for training is attached as Appendix 'A'. Classes are being held frequently at these centres. Elsewhere the help of local medical practitioners and the Civil Surgeon should be enlisted to lecture on first aid. A copy of the syllabus of instructions used by the St.John Ambulance Association for training in First Aid is also attached as Appendix 'B'. The text books for the course are available from the Superintendent, St.John Ambulance Stores Depot, 20 Talkatora Road, New Delhi. The prices are as follows:-

English F.A. Manual	....	Re.1/-
Gujarati " "	....	As.10/-
Marathi " "	....	As.11/-
Urdu " "	....	As.11/-
Hindi " "	....	As.8/-
Illustrated Triangular Bandage	.	As.8/-

In towns where it has been decided to introduce Air Raid Precautions additional training will be required, but it seems unnecessary to deal with this in this note.

8. The question of Civic Guards in rural tracts offers more difficulty. In districts such as Satara where there is a demand from a number of retired soldiers, we can proceed at present by the process of trial and error. No definite conclusion can be arrived at until we have more experience. There is no objection to fostering the desire to serve. Some sort of official control should be exercised over any organisation that is started, with a view to its ultimate absorption in the Civic Guards.

9. Experience shows the importance of appointing officers at an early stage. The higher staff should be selected by the District Magistrate himself, but where possible the smaller units (sections) might be allowed to select their own section leaders. Communal distinctions in the ranks should be avoided throughout the force, but all communities who are enrolled in considerable numbers as Guards should, if this can be arranged, have some representation among the officers. It will generally be desirable that the organisation into divisions and companies of town Guards should follow the locality of residence.

Duties.

10. It will be left to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police to decide the duties on which the force can be employed in ordinary times. Night patrol, guard duty on occasion and traffic control on fairs and festivals are suggested. In general the Civic Guards will be required to help the Police where the present strain is most felt. And it may be impressed on all of them that they are expected to refute false rumours about the war and prevent their spreading; and report any matter of importance. As time goes on it will become increasingly necessary to devise means of keeping the Civic Guards interested. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police should lose no opportunity of providing special tasks, schemes or lectures on the war which may serve to stimulate interest. Ordinarily there should be no allotment of duties to individual members. When sent out on duty Guards should be in sections or half-sections under their own section leaders. It has been found by experience that this procedure is essential for the fostering of esprit de corps and for the enforcement of discipline.

The Civic Guard for obvious reasons should not be employed for the

the suppression of riots due to political or communal unrest; but it is not possible to lay down that the force will never be called out to deal with riots arising out of such conditions.

11. It is necessary that all Guards should learn something of their legal position, their responsibilities and privileges, both for their own protection and the protection of the public. A small pamphlet has already been issued in Bombay, and a similar one for the mofussil is being prepared and will be distributed. It can be supplemented by lectures to the guards (in which Police Prosecutors may be of assistance) on the provisions of the Acts which Civic Guards are likely to be called upon to enforce. Such lectures will necessarily be in somewhat greater detail for the officers of the force.

12. In order to provide an authoritative record of the members of the force, every unit should have its own register of enrolment, and every member should be required to sign the register against his own name.

13. The age limit has been fixed from 25 to 55 with the object of keeping out irresponsible youths but if it is found that a lower age limit is desirable application to Government may be made to reduce the lower age limit to 23.

Where men have already been enrolled or accepted for enrolment below the age limit of 25, they should generally be retained,unless they are too juvenile to command respect. Rule 9 of the Civic Guards Rules authorises their retention and it is undesirable to discourage those who showed their patriotism by joining up at the beginning.

14. Progress reports should be submitted to Government in the Home Department at the beginning of every month starting with October.

Appendix 'A'.

THE ST.JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CENTRE.

Honorary Secretary
Dr.H.R.Rishworth, O.B.E.,J.P.,
F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

The Red Cross & St. John Ambulance Building, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.

NAMES & ADDRESSES OF DISTRICT CENTRES.

The Honorary Secretary,

Broach Centre,

St.John Ambulance Association

C/O J.D.Vakil's Sanitary Museum Hall, Broach

The Honorary Secretary,St.John Ambulance Association.

Poona District Centre,

355 Sadashiv Peth, Poona No.2.

The Honorary Secretary,

Surat District Centre,

St.John Ambulance Association

Darya Mahal, Surat.

The Honorary Secretary,

Matheran Centre,St.John Amb.Assn,

C/O Mr.E.R.Thakur,

B.J.Hospital, Matheran.
Matheran.

The Honorary Secretary,

Bassein Centre

St.John Ambulance Association,

C/O Dr.H.L.Marathe, M.B.B.S.,
D.M.Petit Dispensary,Bassein.

The Honorary Secretary,
Jalgaon Centre,
St.John Ambulance Association,
C/O The Civil Surgeon,Jalgaon,
Jalgaon.

The Honorary Secretary, Karwar Centre, St.John Ambulance Association, C/O Mr.H.W.Sheik, Karwar.

The Honorary Secretary,

Hubli Centre,

St.John Ambulance Association.

C/O Rao Bahadur Dr.S.P.Kumbakonam
Hubli

The Honorary Secretary,St.John Ambulance Association.

Sholapur District Centre,

C/O Dr.B.V.Mulay,Railway Line,
Sholapur.

The Honorary Secretary,

Umreth Centre,

St.John Ambulance Association,

C/O Mr.J.J.Shelat,Santram,
Umreth.

The Honorary Secretary,

Godhra Centre,

St.John Ambulance Association,

C/O The Medical Officer,
Civil Hospital, Godhra.

The Honorary Secretary,

Dhulia Centre,

St.John Ambulance Association,

C/O Dr.P.M.Sonthey, Civil
Hospital, Dhulia.

The Honorary Secretary,
Alibag Centre,
St.John Ambulance Association,
C/O Civil Surgeon, Alibag,
Alibag.

The Honorary Secretary,
Thana District Centre,
St.John Ambulance Association,
C/O The Headmaster, B.J.High School, Thana.

Appendix 'B'.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CENTRE.

Honorary Secretary
Dr.H.R.Rishworth, O.B.E.,J.P.,
F.R.C.S.,D.P.H.

The Red Cross & St.John
Ambulance Building, Mint
Rd., Fort, Bombay.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED
(Syllabus of Instruction)

First Lecture.

A.Principles of First Aid.
B.A brief description of the Structure and Functions of the Body.
Practical:-The triangular bandage and its application to the Head, Chest, Back, Shoulder, Elbow, Hand, Hip, Knee, and Foot. Arm Sling (large, small and St.John).

Second Lecture.

A.Fractures - causes, varieties, signs and symptoms.
B.Treatment of fractures - general rules.
C.Individual fx fractures - The Skull,Lower Jaw, Spine,Ribs, Breast-bone, Shoulder-blade, Arm, Forearm, Hand.
Practical:-Treatment of fractures. Application of splints.

Third Lecture.

A.Individual fractures(Cont.) - Pelvis, Thigh, Knee-cap, Foot.
B.Dislocations, Sprains - Signs, Symptoms and treatment.
Practical:-Treatment of fractures. Treatment of strains.

Fourth Lecture.

A.General description of the Heart and Blood Vessels.
B.Circulation of the Blood.
C.Wounds and Haemorrhage.
D.Wounds accompanied by Arterial Haemorrhage.
E.The situation of the main arteries - Pressure points.
F.Wounds accompanied by Capillary or Venous Haemorrhage- & Varicose Veins.
G.Haemorrhage from special regions - Bruises.
Practical:- Compression of arteries.

Fifth Lecture.
A.Injuries to Internal Organs - Haemorrhage.
B.Burns, Scalds, Stings, bites of snakes and rabid animals, frost bite
C.Foreign Bodies in Eye, Ear and Nose.
Practical:-Treatment of fractures and haemorrhage.

Sixth Lecture.
A.Respiration - Natural and Artificial.
B.Asphyxia.
C.The Nervous System.
D.Insensibility.
Practical:- Artificial Respiration.

Seventh

Seventh Lecture.

A. Poisons.
B. Transport of the Injured.
   (i) For Males, Hand Seats and Stretcher Exercises.
   (ii) For Females, Hand Seats.
   Practical:- Transport of the Injured.

Eighth Lecture: Preparation for the ~~Reception~~ Reception of Accident Cases, & Recapitulation.
   Practical:-Preparation of bed & removing clothes.

Cue
4/10/40

CONFIDENTIAL.

Civic Guards.

Mofussil.
Recruitment of---

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
Home Department.
Circular No.3513/4-III(a).
Bombay Castle, 19th December 1941.

C I R C U L A R .

All District Magistrates are informed that in view of the present war situation, Government desires that efforts should be made to recruit a far larger number of Civic Guards in order to strengthen the civil defence organisation.

2. It has been suggested to Government that in the matter of civil defence the Civic Guards would be able to render assistance most usefully by performing the duties of collecting intelligence and controlling and encouraging the public rather than assisting the Police in their regula duties.

Civic Guards would therefore be required in all towns and important villages.

It would also be necessary to remove the limit imposed on the number of Civic Guards to be recruited in each district as well as the condition that a minimum of 30 Civic Guards should be required at any one centre.

District Magistrates are requested to submit their views on this suggestion after consulting their District Superintendents of Police and in particular to say whether it would be practicable to train Civic Guards specially for these duties and to work out schemes whereby the whole countryside would be regularly visited or patrolled by Civic Guards and their reports brought in by the quickest possible method to the nearest telephone or telegraph

office

office for transmission to Headquarters.

3. Pending consideration of this suggestion , District Magistrates should arrange that the District Publicity Committees provide all Civic Guards with up-to-date news to enable them to keep the public informed of the truth: and to contradict false rumours.

Similarly all Civic Guards should be required to keep all members of the public in their locality informed of all instructions issued to the public in regard to their conduct and movements in case of emergency due to enemy action.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J. M. Sladen,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

G.C.,H.D.,No.3513/4-III(a), dated the 19th December 1941.

To

All Commissioners of Divisions,

The Inspector General of Police, Province of Bombay,

All District Magistrates,

All District Superintendents of Police and Additional District Superintendents of Police.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Commandant, Civic Guards, Bombay City,
The Secretary to the Governor.
} for information.

PKB
19/12.

Civic Guards and A.R.P.Workers.
Enrolment of employees of Local Authorities.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
Home Department.
Circular No.3513/4-XXXIX.
Bombay Castle,22nd January 1942.

CIRCULAR.

In the opinion of Government it is the duty of Local Authorities, as of other public bodies, in the present circumstances, to assist the civil defence organisation by encouraging their employees to join the Civic Guards or the local A.R.P.Services, where they exist.

2. As the A.R.P.staff and the Civic Guards are liable to be called out on duty at any time for any period in emergencies, it may not be advisable that men employed on public utility duties should be allowed to join these services. Except for such employees and other essential skeleton staff it should be possible for Local Authorities to grant permission to join to most of their other employees. It is recommended that some concessions as regards times and hours of work should be made to those employees who join the civil defence services to enable them to discharge their duties in the force without inconvenience and that all periods of duty with these services should be treated as duty with the Local Authority for the purpose of pay and allowances.

3. Any information regarding the civil defence service organisation that may be wanted can be obtained from the District Magistrate.

4. The Presidents of all Local Authorities are requested to inform Government through the District Magistrate of the action they propose to take on this Circular.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

J.M.Sladen,

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

To
All Divisional Commissioners,
All District Magistrates (including the Additional District Magistrate,Broach and Panch Mahals) (with 10 spare copies to each District Magistrate for supply to Presidents of Local Authorities),
All Deputy Inspectors General of Police,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, (for information),
All District Superintendents of Police and Additional District Superintendents of Police,
The General Department,
The Secretary to the Governor.
The Inspector General of Police, Province of Bombay,

MPJ.22.1.

G.C.P.—(J) H 15—500—5-41—P2

APPLICATION FORM FOR CIVIC GUARDS, BOMBAY CITY.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
BOMBAY.

I declare that I am a British subject, that I desire to be enrolled in the Civic Guard and that I am not under obligation to serve in any other force or A. R. P. organisation.

I understand that—

(1) in a grave emergency I shall be liable to be called out on duty at any time for any period.

(2) I shall normally be liable to do two periods of duty per week, each period not exceeding 4 hours, but this may be subject to adjustment according to convenience.

1. Name in full.....

2. Address (Residence).....

(Business).....

3. Telephone No. (Residence).....

(Business).....

4. Date of birth.....

5. Place of birth (Town).....

(Country or District).....

6. Occupation or profession.....

7. Education (Degrees held or examination passed).....
(Special qualifications such as knowledge of foreign languages or of stenography or typing should be mentioned.)

8. Particulars of war service or military or naval training or training with any First Aid or Ambulance Corps.

9. Father's name .....

10. Father's occupation or profession.....

11. State between what hours you would be available for doing normal duty, for example: (1) between 8-0 p.m. and 8 a.m.; (2) at any time on Sundays and Bank holidays; (3) at any time of day, but not more than one day a week, etc. .....

I declare that the above particulars are correct.

Signature

Date

Certificates of character signed by two gentlemen of position who have known you personally for at least 3 years should be written in the space below.

(1)

(2)

After completing the form you should post it or deliver it to the Civic Guard Headquarters, Central Police Office. You will receive intimation in due course whether your services can be utilis

THIS SLIP MAY BE DETACHED AND RETAINED BY THE APPLICANT

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DUTIES OF THE CIVIC GUARD.

Civic Guards are appointed for the preservation of the peace, the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property.

When on duty they will have the same powers, privileges and protection as regular Police officers.

They are bound to perform such duties as may be assigned to them and to obey the orders of their superior officers.

The senior officer of a contingent of Civic Guards acting in conjunction with the Police will be under the immediate control and subject to the directions of the senior officer of Police with whom he is co-operating, without regard to their respective ranks.

2. Duties will consist generally of—

(1) Providing guards over protected places and public buildings.

(2) Providing night patrols (*a*) for the prevention of crime, (*b*) for the enforcement of lighting restrictions.

(3) During air-raids and air-raid practices advising the public how to act and how to take shelter: preventing panic and controlling movement in the streets.

(4) Assisting the Police in miscellaneous duties.

3. Compulsory duties will not exceed two periods a week, each period consisting of not more than 4 hours.